

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol. 9.4, Issue #42

December 1999



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Columns

How many are there, anyway?..By Jerry Wysong

Something new!..... By Rick Snow

Membership \$20 per calender year - P.O. Box 291, Jarrettsville, MD 21084

Bowers ad

The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to
James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as
Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his
Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

Founded 1991

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Steve
Vice President.....Chris
Pilliod
Secretary.....J.T.

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*The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help
promote the club and it's activities in their state.
Contact information is available from the Editor.*

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Hall	Siebert
Delaware.....Jesse	Montana.....W.Pat Dwyer
Fury	Nebraska.....Quent Hansen
California.....Xan Chamberlain	New Hampshire.....Lawrence Sturup
Connecticut.....Ron Gammill	New York.....W.O. Walker
Colorado.....Thomas Ramm	Ohio.....Jerry Wysong
Florida.....Douglas	Oregon.....Donald Kay
Hill	Pennsylvania.....Joe Haney
Georgia.....Ronald Cohen	
Idaho.....Marvin Erickson	

Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

On the cover...

This is the scarce 1872 S10, Hub C or "Shallow N" reverse. This reverse style is found on all bronze Indian cents prior to 1870. This reverse is also found on all non-proof 1877 Indian Cents as well as some cents of 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873.

The Hub D or "Bold N" reverse was put into production in 1870 and continued

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Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- ✓ If you have internet access, you can send text and images to the editor's E-mail address below. Contact the Editor for format compatibilities.
- ✓ You may also send files on a 3.5" PC-formatted disk to the Editor address below.
- ✓ Hard copies of the article and pictures may also be submitted.
- ✓ Images of material can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- ✓ Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases, advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion.

Issue	Deadline	Issue date
#43 2000 Vol. 10.1February 15, 2000	...March 2000
#44 2000 Vol. 10.2May 15, 2000June 2000
#45 2000 Vol. 10.3August 15, 2000September 2000
#46 2000 Vol. 10.4November 15, 2000December 2000

\$600 in bonuses is to be given with
the "Jim Johnson Literary Award"
for the best articles of 1999

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Presidents Letter

Larry R. Steve

Since this is my last letter as President, I thought that, in addition to comments about current topics, I would briefly reflect upon some of the events over the past nine years.

Wow! Here we are fast approaching the new millennium with our Club entering its tenth year. It is hard to believe that we have come this far; yet much more needs to be done and we will continue to strive forward. We will certainly be in capable hands as Chris assumes the presidency. Perhaps the single most important accomplishment, overall, is that we have firmly established our Club as the preeminent organization for information about Flying Eagle and Indian cents. We have maintained a cohesiveness, and our Club has remained as strong and as vibrant as ever.

Over the years, an area that has attracted a lot of interest for this series has been the study of die varieties. In general, other series have also experienced increased awareness and interest in this aspect of numismatics. This explosion of interest has had a significant impact, particularly with the certification companies; first with ANACS attributing varieties, later joined by NGC but to a lesser degree. PCGS, which was the first certification and encapsulation company, is seemingly lagging behind in this area - attributing "Redbook" varieties. I suspect that they (PCGS) may eventually expand their services.

One area, in particular, that has gained a lot of momentum is that of Misplaced Dates (MPD). This has spread like wildfire throughout the entire numismatic community and across the entire spectrum of denominations. It has created much debate (and controversy) as to their *raison d'être*, or why they exist and their cause. Many individuals, and organizations, have taken up the study. I believe that they are in an entirely different classification or division of study, apart from such areas as doubled dies, repunched dates and the like. Research will likely continue for years ahead.

On another matter, I have always considered the

Combined Organizations of Numismatic Error Collectors of America (CONECA) both as a sister organization and as a role model. Their non-profit status, democratic structure, periodic publication, programs and general nature have served to provide some guiding principles. My personal commitment was to emulate some of these higher standards, while carving out a separate identity. Over the past nine years, since the formation of our club in 1991, there have been any number of other new clubs formed. Some were copycat organizations with no true individual identity, with at least one actually formed as a "for-profit" business; others were simply privately run by individuals. Some floundered and later folded their tents, others faltered along the way and have only been moderately successful. I believe the principles adopted have contributed to our Club's success.

Speaking of CONECA, and in particular Mike Ellis as President, I take my hat off to him for the new CONECA/ICG program that has been implemented. For those of you who are unaware, ICG is the latest certification firm: Independent Coin Grading Company. This new program combines the attribution services of CONECA with the grading services of ICG. Coins certified will bear the CONECA name and be attributed according to their numbering system. Related to this program, but as a separate service, ICG will also attribute Flying Eagle and Indian cents with Snow numbers. While Rick is to serve as a consultant, all coins are to be submitted directly to ICG.

Lastly, while giving out kudos, Vernon Sebby was presented with the "Jim Johnson Literary Award" at the ANA convention this past August in Chicago. His article, entitled "Developing Grading Standards - Let's Get Started", was voted as the best article for 1998. Congratulations Vern.

In closing, I would like to say that it has been both a privilege and an honor to have served as President. I intend to continue to serve as Treasurer for several more years ahead. I wish to thank all for the support they have shown.

Announcements

Market Action

An 1858 LL Flying Eagle Cent Graded PR-65 by PCGS sold for \$20,700 in the Bowers & Merena "Rarities Sale" Prior to the ANA Convention in Chicago, August 9th. Two lots later a 1858 SL PR-65 graded by NGC, and described as having spots, sold for \$14,950. Also in the sale were two 1859 Indians graded by NGC, one PR-66 the other PR-65. The PR-66 sold for \$5,750 the PR-65 for \$7,475, or \$1,725 more! This proves that the market values quality more than the label on the holder. A 1864 CN PR-66 (PCGS) sold for \$4,830.

Another example of a poor quality coin bringing poor prices is the 1867 PR-65RD graded by NGC (described as having discoloration and spots) which brought \$2,990. The published buy price by Eagle Eye for a quality one is \$4,875.

In Heritage's ANA sale, a 1877 graded MS-66RD by PCGS sold for \$55,000. A 1894/94 S1 graded MS-64RD by PCGS sold for \$7,590, which is nearly what MS65RD's have sold for (\$9,000). Also in that sale a 1864 No L PR-65RD graded by PCGS sold for \$10,350.

Eagle Eye Rare Coins reported selling a 1866 Doubled LIBERTY graded MS-66BN for \$7,500. Also reported selling were two 1888 /7 S1's. A VF30 (PCGS) sold for \$8,000 and an AU-55 (ANACS) sold for \$15,000. 1873 Doubled LIBERTY's were also reported sold by Eagle Eye, a MS-64RB (PCGS) for \$27,500 a AU55 (PCGS) for \$7,500 and an AU-50 (PCGS) for \$5,000. An Early die state

ICG lists all "Snow" Numbers.

Effective immediately, Independent Grading Company (ICG), will be putting all "Snow" numbers on all Flying Eagle and Indian Cent varieties that are submitted for their special attribution service rate. On coins that are listed other references, such as the Cherrypicker's Guide and Breen's Encyclopedia, those designations will also be listed.

An additional fee of \$5 will be charged for all attributions. Fly-In Club attributor, Rick Snow will act as a ICG's official consultant for Flying Eagle and Indian Cent attributions. If there is a question regarding a variety, ICG will consult with Rick Snow for the correct attribution.

Coins should be sent to ICG, however Rick Snow, Eagle Eye Rare Coins can submit coins to ICG with pre-screened attributions on your behalf.

ICG is also listing all CONECA doubled die varieties. These coins get submitted directly to James Wiles and Mike Ellis. The Indian Cent program is not set up in the same way as the CONECA program, and should not be confused with that program. Rick Snow is also doubled die attributor for CONECA. Flying Eagle and Indian Cent varieties do not get sent to James or Mike, rather to ICG directly.

F.U.N. Show Presentation

Chris Pilliod will be giving a presentation at the FUN Show in Orlando FL. on Civil War tokens. Please plan to attend.

Fly-In Club Attribution Guide Update - "A-Files 2K" planned

An updated version of the A-Files is being worked on by Rick Snow. This edition will include images of varieties from the Fly-In Club photo files. Due to the work involved in gathering missing photos, and time constraints, Rick will put out the A-Files 2000 edition in sections starting with the 1900-1909 volume. If you have high grade holdings of any of the varieties listed below please contact Rick to see if your coins are needed to be photographed. If your coin is needed, Rick will pay your shipping costs.

Presently the Fly-In Club files have substandard photos or are missing photos for the following varieties:

Date	Description	Submitter
1900 S1	1900/0 (ne)	
S4	1900 90/90/0 (w)	
S7	1900 9090 (e)	
S13	DDR-001, 1-R-II	K.Flynn
S15	1/1900 (s)	T.Cartwright
1901 S6	1901/1 9/9 (nw,s)	M.Arconti
S8	1909/01 9/9 (s,e)	W.Van Note
S9	1901/1 (s)	W.Van Note
1903 S9	MPD-001	G.Peterson
S11	190/1903/03 (se,w)	G.Elling
S12	MPD-010	W.Walker
S13	1/1/1/1903 (n,e,s,w)	B.Walter
S16	MPD-003	M.Erickson
S17	MPD-011	M.Erickson
1904 S4	1/1904 (n)	W. Van Note
S5	1/1904 (n)	W. Van Note
S8	1904/0/04 (s)	W. Van Note
S12	1904/04 (n)	W. Chormicle
S13	19/1904/4 (s,e)	A.Mays
1905 S3	DDR 1-R-II	J. Cassaza
S12	1 in neck	J. Kapetanekis
S13	1/1905 0/0 (s,ne)	B.Fivaz
S17	MPD-001	
S18	MPD-007	
1906 S5	1906 9/9 (n)	M.Ellis
S10	1906/6 (n)	L.Pearse
S18	MPD-001	W. Van Note
S27	19/1906 MPD-005	
1907 S21	1907 90/90 (w)	D.Curry
1908 S13	1908/8 (s)	W. Van Note
S14	1908 in denticles	W. Van Note

Cayton Hageman, A Collector's Best Friend

by Vernon Sebby, Fly-In #474

My interest in numismatics started in the good "old" days, the early 1960's, when a ten year old could spend hours filling Whitman albums with Lincoln pennies and Jefferson Nickels. A couple of friends and I would spend hours going to the local bank to buy/exchange rolls of coins to go through. The bank didn't mind, as long as the rolls we brought back were as full as the ones we took. As time went by, my interests changed to other pastimes.

In the mid 1980's, I became reacquainted with numismatics as a way to diversify my assets, by buying bullion. It didn't take long to decide that it was more fun to collect, than to invest. Within a year, I was going to local coin shows and auctions, where I was lucky enough to find the most important factor in any collector's long-term happiness, a reputable dealer. His name is Clayton Hageman, a retired farmer who had become a weekend dealer.

Clayton's way of doing business should be a model for every dealer. His methods include spending as much time as possible with every potential buyer, readily giving honest opinions on grades, costs, types of collections, and anything else that is brought up. If a buyer isn't sure whether to buy a particular coin, Clayton will often ask if the buyer likes the coin better than his money. If not, he advises the buyer to wait. Clayton also offers that if a buyer takes a coin home and finds that he is unhappy with the purchase, he should just

bring it back for a refund. Needless to say, Clayton has many repeat customers, some who wait all year long for him to do a show in their area, so they can add to their collections.

Clayton has based his coin business on a few basic principals. He buys coins by offering a fair price to whoever offers to sell. If a seller is a novice, he attempts to educate the seller, and then makes a fair offer. Often he has heard from sellers how other dealers had offered a considerably lower amount for their coins. He sells coins with the same amount of mark-up to all, dealers and collectors alike. He keeps his percentage of mark-up low, to keep his inventory moving. He has mentioned that it would be difficult to do business this way, if he had to depend on selling coins as his only means of support.

My good fortune in meeting Clayton is coupled with the benefit that we live only about fifteen miles apart. We are able to get together every two or three weeks to discuss coins and examine whatever new has come along. As Clayton handles every type of U.S. coin, I am exposed to quite a mix of series, whether in my particular interest or not. One could not ask for a better way to learn.

Ongoing projects supported by the club

1857-58 Flying EaglesDon Curry
1864-L, 1873 Closed 3.....Larry Steve
A-Files 2K ed.....Rick Snow

Other clubs closely related to our club

American Numismatic Association (ANA)
818 N. Cascade Ave. Colorado Springs, CO 80903 Dues: \$26/yr.

CONECA
9017 Topperwind Ct. Ft. Worth, TX 76134 Dues: \$20/yr.

Lincoln Cent Society (LCS)
P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60590 Dues: \$28/yr.

The National Collectors Association of Die Doubling (NCADD)
P.O. Box 15, Lykens, PA 17048 Dues: \$28/yr.

Early American Coppers (EAC)
1468 Timberlane Dr., St. Joseph, MO 49085 Dues: \$20

John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS)
P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030 Dues: \$15

Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC)
P.O. Box 776, Crystal Lake, IL 60039 Dues: \$15

Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS)
415 Ellen Dr., Brookhaven, MS 39601 Dues: \$15

How many are there anyway?

By Jerry Wysong

Season's Greetings to each and all of you. Happy Holidays and a very Happy and Prosperous New Year to each of you. And; Good Hunting too !! This is my last article of the year and of the Century as well; I may as well jump on that bandwagon, like so many others. But what a barn burner this one is; the list is brief but powerful. Nearly every *Find* reported this time is a Condition Census piece. A fantastic way to close out the year!!

Interestingly; some of the recent reported finds are being located on the internet. I have heard that about varieties in other series as well – cherry picking on the internet. Well, why not? All it takes is a decent scanned image and the variety can be determined fairly quickly or verified as the case may be. I haven't been so fortunate as to cherry pick something; but then I don't spend that much time on the 'net.

A brief word about recent Coin Shows. Attendance at recent coin shows has been like a roller coaster ride. I thought the ANA in Chicago was not overwhelmed by the public, and the pre-ANA was all dealer traffic. An interesting footnote is that ANA public attendees seemed to be principally Illinois residents. Wisconsin residents were conspicuous by their absence. (Yes, I do read the name tags - a part of my marketing background.) Man; I was sure glad when that 10 day Chicago stint was over. The Blue Ridge Show in August (Dalton, Ga.) had good attendance but probably a bit less than previous years. The Greater Cincinnati/Central States Show had terrific attendance as always and was very active. The eBay show was a disaster. A footnote here is that I expected more from eBay like a Banner on their home page

promoting the show. If such a thing existed, I missed it. I don't believe that the message got out on the Internet/eBay in a way to attract the intended audience. The Tennessee State Show in Chattanooga was very similar to the eBay show. Virtually a carbon copy. Last weekend; the PAN Show in Pittsburgh had good attendance but activity was slow. A brief word about PAN; they do an outstanding job at promoting numismatics to the area youth. There were a large number of young people in attendance on Saturday; and I must say, their curiosity and questions were refreshing. Most of them were very aware and interested in the State Quarters. Lastly; the small club shows seem to be well attended and active. The question of the day: Are big shows becoming dinosaurs with the internet becoming the venue for buying and selling coins?

The election ballots are coming in droves. My PO Box has been stuffed with ballots on a couple of occasions. Many thanks to you for taking the time (and expense) to cast your vote in the club elections. The election results will appear in the next issue of the *Ledger*.

As always; my thanks to all of you who make this article possible by contributing to the Census. It's you who take the time to share, who make it all possible. My mailing address is: P.O. Box 292561 Dayton, Ohio 45429 For those of you with Internet access, my e-mail address is: jwysong@erinet.com **See you all next Century!!**

The *finds* reported to me for the period of July 1 through October 15, 1999 are listed below:

DOUBLE DIES

1. 1909 S-1; NGC MS-66 R/B; John Savio
2. 1866 S-1; NGC MS-66 BN; EERC
3. 1865 S-2; Fine-12; Steve Wedge

DOUBLED DIE TABLE												
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66	TOTAL		
1864 1-O-V	S-4	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	
1865 1-R-IV	S-2	5	1	4	3	3	2	1	0	0	22	
1866 1-O-V	S-1	2	5	9	7	4	3	2	3	1	37	
1868 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	2	7	5	2	4	5	1	28	
1870 1-O-IV(3)	S-1	0	0	2	12	7	7	4	7	1	40	
1870 2-O-IV	S-3	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	6	
1870 3-O-IV	S-5	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	
1873 1-O-III	S-1	36	17	16	16	20	7	4	3	2	121	
1873 2-O-III	S-2	0	1	6	9	11	8	6	4	3	48	
1874 1-O-V	S-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	7	
1880 1-O-IV	S-1	1	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	2	18	
1887 1-O-V	S-1	31	11	5	7	4	0	2	1	0	61	
1889 1-R-III	S-1	3	1	4	6	6	2	2	3	1	28	
1890 1-O-II(3)	S-1	1	3	1	3	6	2	2	2	2	22	
1891 1-O-IV	S-1	9	2	4	4	7	3	1	3	1	34	
1909 1-O-III	S-1	0	1	2	3	8	6	5	7	3	2	
39												

MISPLACED DATES

1. 1870 S-5; NGC MS-62 BN; Kevin Flynn
2. 1897 S-1; Fine; Jerry Wysong

REPUNCHED DATES

1. 1888/7 S-1; Extra Fine; Doug Bird
2. 1859/1859 S-1; AU; Jerry Wysong
3. 1867/67 S-1; Good; Tom Adams

CLASHED DIES

1. 1857 S-8; NGC MS-65; Jess Patrick
2. 1857 S-9; ANACS AU-53; Larry Steve

Updates:

1. 1857/1857 S-11; previously reported as MS-64 now PCGS MS-65; Tim Larson
2. 1880 S-1; previously reported as AU-55 now ANACS AU-58; Larry Steve

MISPLACED DIGIT TABLE											
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66		TOTAL
1870 0-in-Dent.	S-5	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	10
1870 FND-004	S-8	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	7
1873 op 3	S-6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
1883 1-in - Neck	S-1	7	3	2	2	2	1	0	3	1	23
1884 4 -in - Dent	S-1	2	4	2	5	4	1	0	2	1	21
1888/7	S-2	5	3	2	1	7	2	1	1	0	22
1888 8-in-Dent.	S-8	3	0	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	12
1891 FND-003	S-7	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	8
1894 94-in-Dent.	S-2	10	2	1	3	5	1	0	3	0	25
1897 1-in-Neck	S-1	44	18	8	15	8	2	4	2	0	101
1902 0-in-Dent.	S-1	8	3	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	19

REPUNCHED DATE TABLE											
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66		TOTAL
1857/57	S-11	0	0	2	3	1	3	2	0	1	12
1858/7 EDS	S-1	3	1	12	10	13	4	2	5	0	50
1858/7 Type 2	S-7	0	1	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	10
1859/9	S-1	6	3	3	5	6	1	0	1	1	26
1865/4 Fancy	S-1	3	0	1	2	5	0	1	2	1	15
1865/4 Plain	S-1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	14
1866/1	S-3	6	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	1	22
1867/67	S-1	39	10	15	12	4	7	6	15	5	113
1869/18	S-1	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	10
1872/182	S-1	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	4	1	19
1888/7 die #1	S-1	6	1	4	2	0	2	1	1	1	19
1891/1891	S-3	15	3	8	6	9	2	6	7	1	57
1894/94	S-1	95	12	15	10	4	5	8	9	4	164
1895/895	S-1	8	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	20

CLASHED DIE TABLE											
VARIETY		G/VGF	VF	EF	AU	60/6263	64	65	66		TOTAL
1857 \$20 Obv.	S-7	14	3	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	30
1857 25c Rev.	S-8	1	3	6	6	5	4	1	1	1	28
1857 50c Obv.	S-9	18	12	11	6	2	1	2	4	2	59

The thrill of discovering the 1871 S4, Shallow N reverse.

By Tim Cartwright



On the evening of Monday, August 2, 1999, I began my methodical perusal of the Indian Head Cents posted on eBay. I was focusing on the few remaining coins to complete my XF to AU set, as well as, the missing dates in my variety set. A particular feature that has become a focal point for my variety set is to have a complete run of shallow N reverses from 1870 to 1877.

This somewhat unusual requirement is based on the references found in Flying Eagle & Indian Cents and The Fly-in Club Attribution Files. I have reasoned that a “complete” set should contain, at least, all of the major hub changes. Therefore, along with the 1858 Large & Small Letters, 1859, 1860 Pointed and Rounded Bust, 1864 L and no L, and 1886 Types I & II, decided to include all the shallow N reverses.

Already possessing a couple of shallow N’s dated 1870 and 1872, I was concentrating on the coins listed in the 1871 search. The sixth coin down the search sheet was graded XF and was accompanied by pictures. After clicking on the picture URL, my rather normal evening became nervously exciting. The reverse picture showed what appeared to be a shallow N reverse. I couldn’t believe it so I exited eBay, logged back on and found the pictures again. I immediately placed a maximum bid of \$101. The high bid was \$16 at the time. A request was sent to the seller to send larger pictures.

The seller obligingly sent the larger pictures the following evening, August 3. The excitement was unbelievable. I called my wife to the computer room and gave her a crash course in Indian Cent reverse hubs. I then showed her the picture and she verified that it was a shallow N. My excitement became subdued by a fear that there may be “other” people out there looking for these shallow N reverses. Quickly checking the bid page the high bid was only \$32 — I could relax — no one knew — yet.

My thoughts were totally consumed with this coin all day Wednesday. I couldn’t wait to get home and check out my

“steal.” However, the mirth turned to horror when I found that I was no longer the high bidder. Worse than that, there were people on the bidder list that I knew were experts in Indian Head cents. After exchanging e-mails with several of them, confirmed that it was indeed a shallow N reverse. The nagging question became: “How high will the bidding go?” The auction was to end on Friday, August 7, at 7:54 PDT. I changed my high bid to \$201 and crossed my fingers. The high bid was now \$145 and there was two days remaining. The lot had gotten so much action that it got the “Hot Tamale” symbol by the listing — this didn’t help either.

Thursday evening was rather uneventful. There were a couple of additional e-mails about the coin and I responded to them. I regularly checked the bidding and it had increased to \$157 or \$12 from the night before. This was encouraging and my excitement level remained high. There was only one day remaining and I decided that my biggest threat would be from the “snipers” at the end of the auction.

How could I insure the winning bid and still own a home and keep my wife? Throughout the day on Friday I developed a plan that would place a maximum survivable bid and try to short circuit the snipers. I placed a maximum bid of \$401 as soon as I got home from work. The high bid still remained at \$157. The end of the auction approached. I brought up several screens to the bid page (thinking that this may hinder anyone trying to get to it). The seconds ticked away and I was prepared to give a last second bid if I had to.

A sniper fired his shot with only 14 seconds remaining but it was for \$205. Ten, nine, eight the auction ended and no other shots were fired. I was the high bidder at \$207.50.

The mission was accomplished on Friday, August 7, 1999, at 19:54:34 PDT. After nine people had placed 36 different bids, I was the proud owner of the only known 1871 shallow N business strike Indian Head Cent designated S-4 in The Fly-in Club Attribution Files.

The Shallow N reverse.

By Rick Snow

It seems amazing to me that only a few collectors are aware of the reverse hub change that took place on the reverse of the Indian Cent in 1870. Just like the significant reverse hub varieties that exist for the 1858 Flying Eagle Cents, the reverse hub changes seem to have been overlooked by collectors. Obverse hub changes seem to get all the attention: The 1858 Large Letter and Small Letter which was first collected as separate issues in 1913; The 1864 With L which was known early on, but not widely collected as a separate entity until the 1920's; The 1886 Type 2 which was identified in the early 1960's; The 1860 Pointed Bust being added to the basic set within the last decade.

When Commodore William C. Eaton first discussed the 1858 LL and SL obverses in 1913, he also described the High Leaf and Low leaf reverses that are also seen on those coins (see *"The Flying Eagle die study of Commodore W.C. Eaton; LL-9.1, Feb. 1999"*). Although known as long as the LL and SL obverses, they are only collected by variety collectors today, although these are design changes.

The "Shallow N" reverse was known since the 1950's (possibly earlier) as an easy counterfeit detection point for 1877 Indian Cents, but the cataloging of the reverse as a design change did not catch on at the time. Another reverse hub change, the one in 1862, during the CN Indians, seems to have gone unnoticed until recently.

There are four Hubs used for Indian cent reverses. The first, Hub A, from Dave Bowers', *Enthusiasts Guide to Flying Eagle and Indian cents*, is the 1859 Olive leaf reverse (Popularly said to be Laurel). Hub B through Hub D are the Longacre's Oak & Olive Wreath with Shield reverse which was used on the Indian Cent from 1860 (and some 1859 patterns) until the end of the series in 1909.

Hub B has a flat N in ONE as originally intended by the artist. This was used from 1860 (and some 1859 patterns) until 1861. We can guess that the design was changed in

1862 to help the hard copper-nickel planchets strike up better in the center. To accomplish this, the center of the reverse was made shallower to better push the metal into the high points of the die on the center of the portrait on the obverse. This is Hub C - the Shallow N reverse hub (Don't say weak).

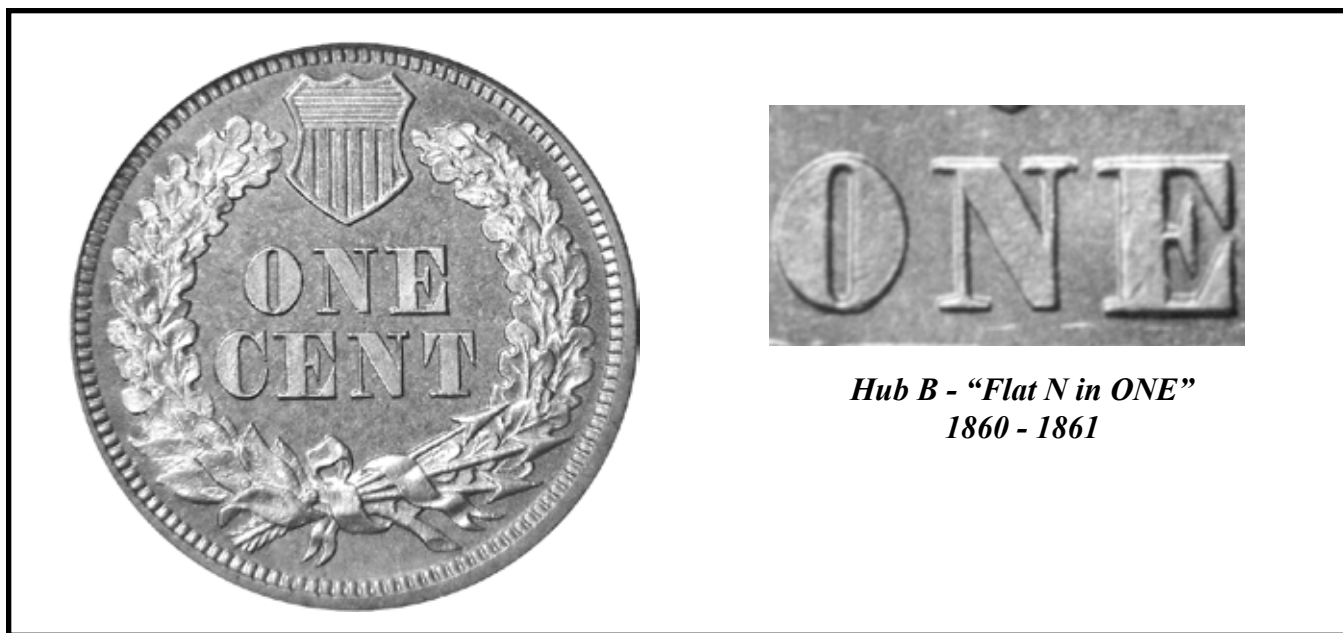
At this time I have no idea if any 1861's exist with the Shallow N reverse, or if any coins dated 1862 or later exist with the Flat N reverse. I would be interested in hearing about either if they do. The difference is very subtle between these two hubs, so be careful in any identification.

In 1870, the year following Longacre's death, William Barber changed the reverse of the cent to a Bold N design. We call this Hub D. One could argue that the Shallow N was not needed when striking softer bronze planchets, and that the shallow letters seemed to be a design flaw. Additionally, we see on coins throughout the era a small incuse "crack" in the lower right notch of the N in ONE. This is not a die crack. It's a *hub* crack. A few years after its introduction, the shallow N hub began to acquire this crack which transferred to all subsequent dies as a raised ridge. This ridge was then transferred to the coins as an incuse "crack". Die cracks are raised on the finished coins, hub cracks are incuse.

In 1870, older Shallow N dies were rehubbbed with the Bold N hub, producing a multitude of class III doubled dies which are grouped as Type 2 hubs, or more correctly as Hub D/C (*Bowers' Enthusiast's Guide, 1995*). The Hub D coins, with the Bold N continued until the end of the series in 1909.

The last year that the Shallow N reverse is known is 1877. That year all non-proofs were struck using a single Shallow N reverse die. Any year from 1870 until 1877 could exist with either a Shallow N or a Bold N reverse.

The following is a year by year assessment of Continued on page 12



Hub B - "Flat N in ONE"
1860 - 1861



Hub C - "Shallow N in ONE"
1862 - 1877

Arrow points to the hub crack on N.

what's been discovered so far.

1870: Shallow N reverses are a bit scarce, since many of existing reverse dies were rehubbbed with the Bold N hub, creating at least 20 Class III (Design Hub) Doubled dies. Bold N reverses are about as common as the rehubbbed dies. Proofs come with both a Shallow N and a Bold N.

1871: The only non-proof Shallow N was recently attributed to Tim Cartwright, S4. These are very rare as most all are Bold N's. Proofs come from both Shallow N and Bold N hubs.

1872: Shallow N's were unreported until a few years ago. These have proven to be scarce, about 20 times as much as the Bold N reverses. Three dies known (4 die pairs), all are grouped as S10a,b,c,d. Proofs are all Bold N.

1873: The only reported Shallow N is found on only a minority of the Closed 3 S2, Doubled LIBERTY die 2. All Open 3 and Closed 3 proofs are Bold N.

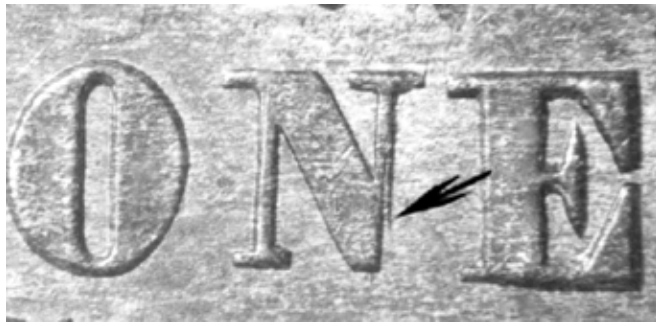
1874 - 1876: All Bold N.

1877: All non-proofs have the shallow N, from a single die. All proofs are struck from 3 different bold N dies.



Hub D - "Bold N in ONE"
1870 - 1909

(This is the 1880 S1 Off-center clash)



***Hub D/C - "Bold N over Shallow N"
1870 only***

An early anti-counterfeiting method used for 1877 Indian cents centered on the observation that all non-proof coins from that year come with one reverse die - an old style Shallow N. As most alterations of that date as well as fake dies are typically made with later common Bold N reverse coins. It was believed that all Bold N 1877's were fake. This, of course, is not a foolproof anti-counterfeiting method as a few circulated proof examples with Bold N's do exist and are certainly genuine.

The Shallow N reverse is under-appreciated in numismatic catalogs. In auction catalogs written by very knowledgeable numismatists, I see statements like "weakly struck on the N in ONE, which is typical for this issue" when describing a shallow N cent, such as 1877.

In attributing these Shallow N reverse die pairs for 1871 and 1872, I decided to give them die variety numbers instead of a separate Year/Type category. Year/Type categories get their own heading and sequential die variety

numbers, like the two date styles of 1873 or the hub change of 1886. This is certainly hypocritical against reverse hub varieties, and in the future these may get a separate listing, but only if collector demand for reverse hub varieties increases. 1858 reverse hub varieties are handled the same way with only the Large Letter and Small letter (obverse) hubs separating the listings. Would the collecting community rather see sequential variety numbers for all 6 obverse and reverse hub varieties for 1858?

For 1872, listings of die marriages using the Shallow N reverse are denoted by adding letters after the variety number, such as 1872 S10a, S10b, and S10c. This departure from normal listing criteria is not new. The 1857 Obv. of 1856 hub variety is handled the same way with two varieties listed due to the repunching on one of the dies. (1857 S1 is a repunched date and 1857 S2 has no repunching and 4 die pairings known: 1857 S2a, S2b, S2c, S2d).

The main reason for initially listing these as varieties was to keep the collecting of these coins simple. Even the most advanced variety collector will probably only acquire one example unless there is some other variety to distinguish it, like the 1857. On the other hand, these are more than die varieties - these are totally different designs. Perhaps as general collectors of Indian Cents become more aware of the reverses, these will share the same glory that the obverse designs have.

I think most collectors of the basic year set should include both reverse hubs for 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 if they are collecting the non-proofs and 1870 and 1871 if they are collecting the proofs. If the format is not an issue, then the collector should even acquire both 1877's as well.

Larry steve's 1/4 page ad

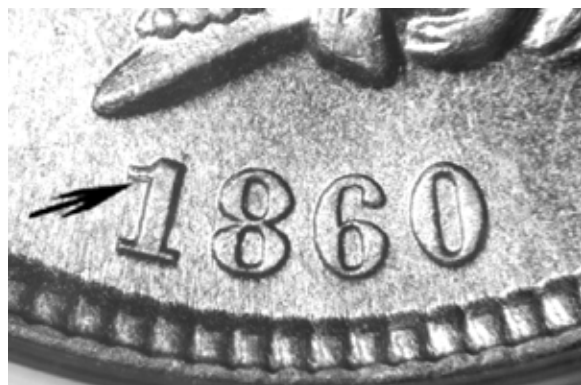
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Something New

By Rick Snow
Club Attributer



1860 Pointed Bust S2

1/1860 (s).

Obv 7: (C) Broken R hub. Light repunching visible under the flag of the 1. Light die crack from the rim at 6:30 through the 1 to the ribbon end. Another die crack from rim at 2:30 through the tops of ERI in AMERICA.

Rev N: Olive leaf and shield points away from denticles. A small diagonal die line is visible from the tip of the left wreath towards the rim at 11:00.

Attributed to: Rick Snow



1861 S3

Off-Center clash Rev.

Obv. 6: (C) Broken ES - the "Flying E" obverse. Die striations 12:00 - 6:00, with heavier lines connecting the right base of the first A in AMERICA to the 7th Feather tip. Another from the tip of the 9th feather to the area between CA in AMERICA.

Rev. F: Three parallel dash-like marks from the denticles of another die which clashed off-center are visible to the right of the center arrowhead.

Attributed to: Bill Affanato

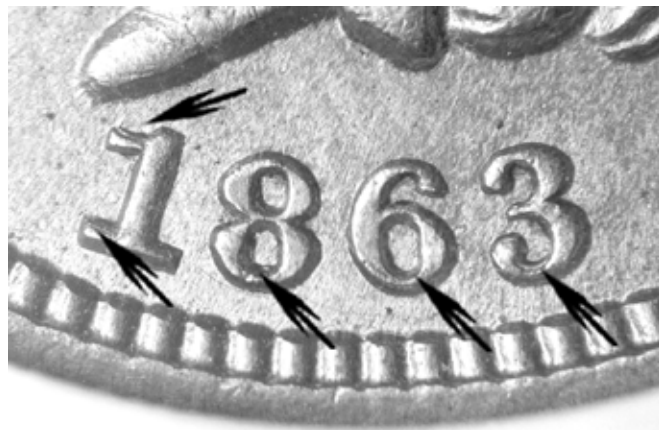
1863 S11

1863/1863 (n).

Obv. 13: (B) Minor repunching visible above the flag of the 1, inside the upper loop of the 8 and 6 and the lower loop of the 3.

Rev. K: Shield and olive leaf well away from denticles.

Attributed to Larry Steve



1864-L S19

18/1864/64 (n,s).

Obv. 21: (B) Minor repunching visible mostly at the bases of the 64, less so on the tops of 18. All letters of the legend and the portrait show extra outlines.

Rev. AO: Shield points and olive leaf well away from the denticles. A die line is visible from the center olive leaf to the denticles. Heavy clash marks.

Attributed to: Geoffrey Rose



The discovery example showed the reverse rotated 100 deg. to the right. Possibly other reverse dies will be found to be paired to this obverse, since there is little or no clashing on the obverse of the observed example.

Delist 1864-L S9

While preparing this article, Larry Steve mentioned how difficult it was to find either the S8 or S9 1864 With L. After checking the images, I noticed similarities in date position and repunching, although otherwise the two coins attributed look very different. After careful checking, I've

come to the conclusion that these are early and late die states of the same die. Therefore, one listing must be eliminated from the A-Files. Now the S9 is combined to the S8 listing with a notation regarding the rim cud under the 6 and the die break from the bust point to the U. Is there a MPD under the 1?



1864-L S8 Early die state



*1864-L S8 Late die state
(Was 1864-L S9)*



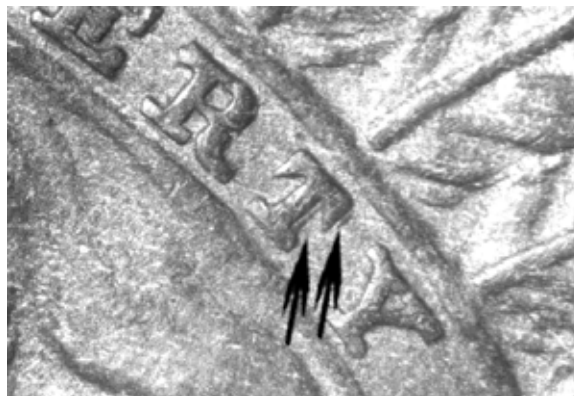
1866 S16

Double die obverse. 2-O-V.

Obv. 17: (RH) Very minute doubling visible on the TY in LIBERTY. Pivot point is about at 9:00 near the nose of the Indian. There is a prominent die chip on the center of the neck.

Rev. Q: Die crack from rim to wreath at 8:30.

Attributed to Sam Lukes



1870 S34

Doubled die Rev. 1-R-III & V.

Obv. 24: (B). No die cracks.

Rev T2-A: Same die as S2. Very strong doubling on ONE CENT, most visible on CE, left wreath, and upper half of left side of wreath. This die differs from most of the other DDR's in that this die shows wider doubling due to additional pivoted hub doubling. Die stage A, prior to usage on S2.

Attributed to Larry Steve

The S2 has a doubled die obverse as well, which is why this is given a different listing.



1871 S4

Shallow N Reverse

Obv. 7: (LH) Die crack from the rim at 2:00 through the tops of MER in AMERICA.

Rev T1-A: Shallow N. Wreath tips are connected to the shield by raised areas. C & T in CENT are also connected to the wreath by raised areas, the T just barely so. Die crack from the rim at 3:30 through the wreath to the rim at 6:00. Die crack from the rim at 6:00 through the wreath to the rim at 7:30.

Attributed to: Tim Cartwright

1873 Open 3 S7

MPD on Neck

Obv. 7: (B) A crescent shaped lump is visible on the 6th pearl, possibly from the upper right corner of a 7 digit punch laying sideways. A die dot is visible between the R and T of LIBERTY. Broken D hub. Extra outlines on all letters of the legend.

Rev. T3-K: Shield points and olive leaf well away from the denticles. A die crack extends from the rim at 2:00 into the wreath, continuing down to the lowest arrow head.

Attributed to: Gary Hendrickson



1872 S10d

Shallow N reverse.

Obv 17: (RE) Die crack from the rim at 6:30 through the tops of UN in UNITED to the rim at 8:00. Die crack from the top of R in AMERICA to the rim above the I.

Rev T1-C: Shallow N reverse. Olive leaf and shield points well away from denticles. Horizontal die lines are visible from the center of the right ribbon end to the rim and tip of the lowest arrowhead to the rim.

Attributed to: Tim Cartwright.



1887 S9

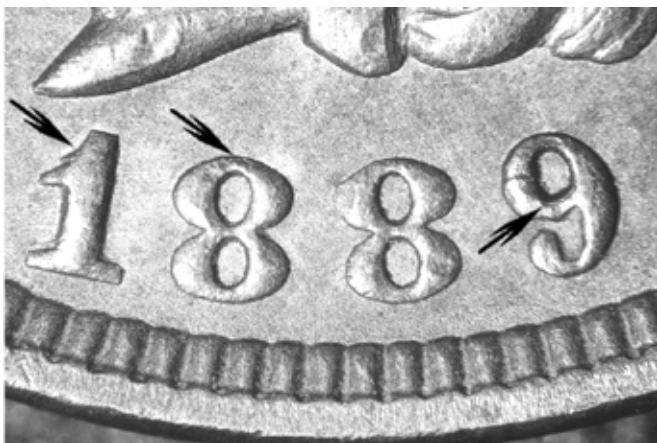
18/1887 (s).

Obv. 15: (RE) Slight repunching visible under the serif of the 1 and upper loop of the 1st. 8.

Rev. O: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf well away.

Attributed to: Al Mays





1889 S33

18/1889/9 (s).

Obv. 33: (RH) Significant repunching visible above the flag and left serif of the 1. Minor repunching visible above the 1st. 8 and base of the upper loop of the 9.

Rev.: AG: Shield points well away from denticles. Olive leaf connected.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1893 S17

1893/893 (e).

Obv 18: (RH) Wide repunching visible in the lower loops of the 89 and both loops of the 3.

Rev. R: Shield points and olive leaf connected to denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays

This is similar to S2, differing mostly in date position. The S2 is (LH) while the S17 is (RH).



1891 S23

Doubled die reverse. 2-R-II.

Obv. 25: (RH) High grade, early die states may show a die polishing line from the base of the 8 through the lower half of the 9 & 1.

Rev. Z: Very light doubling visible only on the right wreath from 3:00 to 5:00. Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: William Van Note

1895 S26

1895/5 (s).

Obv. 30: (LH) Very minor repunching visible under the flag and loop of the 5.

Rev. AD: Olive leaf and right shield point connected to denticles. Left shield point just away from denticles.

Attributed to: Ward Miller



1895 S27

1/1895/895 (s,n).

Obv. 31: (C) Minute repunching visible at the flag of the 1 and above the lower loops of the 895.

Rev. AE: Shield points and olive leaf barely connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1896 S15

1/1896/6 (s, ne).

Obv. 19: (RH) Repunching visible under the flag of the 1 and inside the loop of the 6.

Rev. S: Olive leaf and shield points connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Tim Cartwright



1897 S17

MPD in Pearls.

Obv. 18: (LH) Remnants of a possible digit protrude from the 1st. pearl on the necklace. Numerous die lines on Liberty's face, neck and low parts of the headband.

Rev. S: Right shield point and olive leaf connected to denticles. Left shield point just away from denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays





1898 S33

1/1898/98 (ne).

Obv. 35: (RH) Significant repunching visible in the lower loop of the 9 and upper loop of the 8. Minute repunching on the left side of the 1, above the serif.

Rev. AI: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1898 S34

18/1898 (w).

Obv. 36: (RH) Significant repunching visible at the base of the 1 & 8.

Rev. AJ: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles. A diagonal die line connects the left wreath to the shield.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1899 S16

18/1899 (s).

Obv. 18: (RH) Moderate repunching visible mostly below the flag of the 1 and less so in the upper loop of the 8. Numerous die lines below jawline on neck. Die line below B in LIB-ERTY.

Rev. S: Olive leaf connected to denticles. Shield points away.

Attributed to: Ward Miller



1899 S17

1899/99 (s).

Obv. 19: (LH) Minor repunching visible under the upper loops of both 9's. Heavy diagonal die striations near the denticles from 4:00 to 6:00.

Rev. T: Shield points away from denticles. Olive leaf connected.

Attributed to: Al Mays

1899 S18

1/1899 (s).

Obv. 12: (B) Minute repunching visible under the flag of the 1.

Rev. U: Right shield point connected to denticles. Left shield point and olive leaf away.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1900 S18

1900/1900 (e).

Obv 21: (B) Moderate repunching visible on the top right side of the 1, base of 9 & 1st. 0, and inside the last 0.

Rev. U: Olive leaf just connected to the denticles. Shield points away from denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1901 S16

19/1901 (s).

Obv. 20: (B) Slight repunching visible under the flag of the 1 and the top of the upper loop of the 9.

Rev T: Olive lead well away from the denticles. Shield points attached to the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1901 S17

19/1901 (e).

Obv 21: (LE) Minor repunching visible to the right of the base of the 1 and 9.

Rev. U: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Left shield point and olive leaf away from denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays





1902 S10

1/1902 (w).

Obv. 14: (LH) Minute repunching off the left base of the 1.

Looks like a dot.

Rev. N: Right shield point connected to denticles. Left shield point and olive leaf just away from denticles.

Attributed to: Ward Miller



1902 S11

1902/2 (s).

Obv. 15: (LH) Minor repunching visible under the base of the 2, shifted slightly downward to the right.

Rev. M: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Left shield point and olive leaf away.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1903 S22

1/1903 (s).

Obv 24: (RE) Minute repunching visible under the base of the 1.

Rev. X: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Right shield point and olive leaf away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1903 S23

1903/3 (s).

Obv 25: (RE) Minute repunching visible under the middle point of the 3 and under the base.

Rev. Y: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Right shield point and olive leaf away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays

1903 S24

1/1903/09 (s).

Obv 26: (C) Minor repunching visible at the base of the 1, 0 & 3.

Rev. Z: Shield points connected to denticles, olive leaf well away from denticles. Thin denticles from 6:30 to 9:30.

Attributed to: Al Mays



Delist 1904 S12

1904 S10

1/1904/04 (s,n).

Obv. 11: (RH) Repunching visible at the base of the 1. Repunching is also visible on the tops of the 04, mostly on the 4.

Rev. K: Olive leaf well away from the denticles. Right shield point connected, left shield point just barely away.

Attributed to: AndrewVanNote

The 1904 S12 was recently found to be a duplicate listing of S10.



Delist 1904 S13

1904 S3

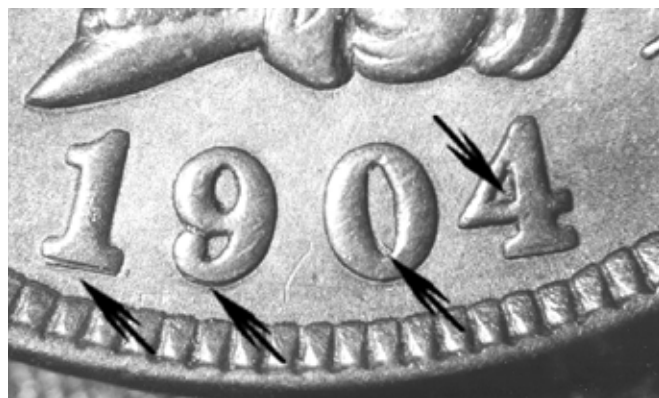
19/1904/04 (s,n).

Obv. 4: (LE) Moderate repunching visible at the base of the 1 and under the 9. Repunching visible inside the 0 and 4.

Rev. D: Olive leaf well away from the denticles. Left shield point away, right connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays

The 1904 S13 was recently found to be a duplicate listing of S3.



1905 S21

19/1905/1905 (n,s).

Obv. 21: (LE) Significant repunching visible above the flag and left serif of the 1. Minor repunching at the base of all the digits as well as inside the upper loop of the 9 and flag of the 5.

Rev. V: Right shield point connected to the denticles. Left shield point is away, the olive leaf is well away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays





1905 S22

1905/5 (s).

Obv. 22: (RH) Minor repunching visible at the base of the 5.
Rev W: Shield point connected to the denticles. Olive leaf well away from the denticles. Thinner denticles on the lower half, 6:00 to 9:00.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1906 S33

19/1906/6 (n,s).

Obv. 34: Noticeable repunching visible above the 19 and inside the lower loop of the 6. Rim cud from 11:00 to 12:00.
Rev.: AH: Right shield point connected to denticles. Left shield point away. The olive leaf is well away from the denticles.

Attributed to: Al Mays



1907 S36

1907/07 (s),

Obv. 37: (LH) Light repunching visible inside the 0 and under the flag of the 7.
Rev. AJ: Olive leaf away from denticles. Shield points barely connected. Radial die crack from the rim at 8:00 into the wreath.

Attributed to Al Mays



1907 S37

1907/07 (s),

Obv. 38: (C) Light repunching visible at the base of the 0 and 7 and under the flag of the 7.
Rev. AK:

Attributed to Al Mays

1907 S38

19/1907 (w).,

Obv. 39: (LH) Light repunching visible to the left of the up-right of the 1 and to the left of the lower loop of the 9..

Rev. AL: Right shield point connected to denticles. Left shield point just away. Olive leaf well away from denticles.

Attributed to Al Mays



1907 S39

1907/07/7 (e,s).

Obv. 40: (LH) Moderate repunching visible inside the 0 and to the right of the 7. Secondary repunching under the 7.

Rev. AM: Right shield point connected to denticles. Left shield point just away. Olive leaf well away from denticles.

Die stage A: No die cracks. **Die stage B:** Die crack from the rim at 5:00 along the wreath stem. Another crack from the rim at 10:00 to the wreath progressing down the edge of the wreath to 9:00.

Attributed to Al Mays



Delist 1907 S19

S12 1907/1907 (s).

Obv. 13: (C) Repunching visible under the flag of the 1 and under the loop of the 9. Repunching also visible at the base of the 0 and 7. A low denticle below the 1 is distinctive..

Rev. L: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf away from denticles.

Attributed to William Van Note

1907 S19 was recently found to be a duplicate listing of S12.



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